THE CAPTURE OF NORFOLK.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE. the work was evacuated. The Zouave was stopped, and a boat lowered, in which Captain Case, Paymaster Thornton, the editor of the Baltimore American and the correspondent of the HERALD went on shore. Master Henry Raney, of the Zouave, had charge of the As the best approached the shore a negro man, with a dog following him, came out of the fort and down the beach to meet it. The negro apparently felt happy t see as approach, as he laughed quite heartily and made sundry gyrations with his hands and feet, understood in negro life as signs of joy. This darkey was quite communicative, wished our party good morning and directed the way to the entrance to the fort Capt. Case landed tirst, followed by Paymaster Thornton and others. The Captain, after entering the rebel fort preconded to the first flagstaff, on which the rebel flag ated, and with his own hands lowered the rebel en sign, and in its stead raised a new American flag. Th gained a point directly opposite Crancy Island. As ors on the fleet sens up mine hearty cheers, and finished off with a ti-ga-a-ar. The party then proceeded to the second flagstaff, where Paymaster The ton had the pleasure of lowering the second rebel flag.

A CURSORY EXAMINATION OF THE BREEL WORKS. A cursory examination of the fortifications was made They are of a polygonal shape, extending over an areto command all the prominent water and channel ap afteen to twenty feet in height, and sevetted or coated outside with green sod. The main portion of the work was casemated, over which was a bombproof roof. In it were eight nine- inch columbiads. The parapet guns numbered thirty-nine, of superior calibres, besides one imitation one hundred-pounder rifled gun. In the interior of the fort were large piles of solid shot and fixed ammunition, and in the magazine five thousand pounds of There are numerous well constructed wooden cabins, systematically arranged and capacious enough to quarter a garrison of fifteen hundred men. The rebel occupants, whoever they were, were scrupulously clean as the cuarters were as fresh and neat as a country personal effects therefrom; a few old muskets and swords were all the small arms left behind. We then got ready to return on board the Zouave. Before leaving Captain Case ordered Master's Mate Raney and two sailors to remain and garrison the fort until our troops should arrive. A rathe rison for a fort mounting over forty guns. There wer fort. The contraband negro who met us on the beach was ordered to get into the small boat, and when the whole had embarked we pushed for the Zouave, which was about one-fourth of a mile distant. After we got on board I cross-examined the negro as to what he knew of the retreat of the robels. He said he was a body servant of one of the officers of a Louisiana regiment. He was owned by a man named B. Warren, residing near Richmond. He said the rebels retreated from Crancy Island on Saturday night, taking with them their arms and equipments. They took the route towards Suffolk. It appears that after they left Craney Island and proceeded a few miles they got panic stricken, as the darkey said, by "a jack ass rusting in the bushes," got up on a run as they moved, throwing away their arms, clothing and equip-ments. The woods for three miles and more strewn with these things. The negro said when the news of the capture of New Orleans was reported to the rebeis the Louisianians said it "was all a hoax; the damned Yankees would never enter their city alive." When the news of the capture of Yorktown was announced, a depressed spirit came over every rebel soldier, from the officers down to the privates, and they could neither eat, drink nor sleep as they formerly gid, for the fear that the Yankees might pay them a suc

As we moved up the river from Crancy Island, in mense quantities of driftwood from the Merrimac were passed. Some of it was blown to splinters by the explosion. During our detention at Craney Island the other vessels of the fleet passed us Our attention was next attracted to obstructions in the river, in the shape of a network of spiles reaching across with only a single opening wide enough for one ship to pass at a time. The spile-driving machines, one of while was operated by steam, were still there, which showed that the rebeis had not completed their work. The San Jacinto ran on a number of submerged spiles, and, the tide falling at the time, she remained there for se hours. At this time the naval transport beat Baltimore approached us from the direction of Hampton Roads. In a few minutes she overtook the Zouave. The Baltimore had on board President Lincoln. Secretary Stanton, General Wool and Flag Officer Golds borough, and their special friends. The Flag Officer hailed the Zouave, and inquired if the driftwood in the river was portions of the Merrimac. He received an affirmative reply, and ordered some of it to be secure for the President.

over to the west side of the river to Lowry's Point, and there was plainly visible another splendid rebel fortifica tion. It was a simple curtained work, revetted with green sod, and mounting six guns; around its sides were splendid shade trees, and in the rior of the work was a Gothic cottage. The land or country residence of some of the Virginia pabobs. OTHER FORTIFFIAMONS

Opposite Lowry's Point, and near the mouth of the western branch of the Elizabeth river, was another fort designed for fourteen guns. It has a single parallel earth work. On the other point of the mouth of the west ern branch was a lunette, bombproof and case mated work, revetted with green sod and moun ing twelve guns. This was a superior work, and plays the great tact and skill of its designer. On Hos nital Point, near the United States Naval Hospital a Portsmouth, was another huge open fortification, pierced for twelve guns. This, like the others, was covered wit grass sward. Directly opposite this, and on the Norfolk is old Fort Norfolk. This has six large barbett guns mounted, and several smaller guns in the auxiliar works attached to the main work. All the guns were spiked before the rebeis retreated. It is supposed that our trophies in guns, including those found on the liels works on the land side of the city, will not fall many short of three hundred pieces.

The President and party arrived at Norfolk shortly be fore noon. He did not go on shore, but took a quiet sur vey of the city, Portsmouth and vicinity. The gunbeat Zouaye ran alongside of the Baltimore, and Captain Cass went on board with the two rebel flags taken from Craney island under his arm. With the trophies under his arm Captain Case approached the President and present ed them to him in behalf of Flag Officer Goldsborough.

The President returned thanks. TROOPS SENT TO GARRISON CRANEY ISLAND.

Flag officer Goldsborough left the Presidential party of eir arrival at Norfolk, and proceeded, in company with General Wool, to visit the frigate Susquehanna. On their arrival on board that vessel the marine guard, in full uniform, was paraded on the quarter deck, the ship's band playing the air of "Hail to the Chief." The Flag Officer then placed the gunboat Mount Vernon at the dis posal of General Wool to transport troops to Craney laland. She was sent to the Navy Yard, where a portion of the First Delaware regiment was embarked, en route for their destination. Brigadier General Viele, however and anticipated them by sending a detachment of the Touth New York regiment there.

THE MERRIMAC SURELY NON EST. Many of the rebels in Norfolk insisted that the Merri mac was not blown up, but had gone up the James rive Ahe night previous. To put all such surmises at rest Fing Officer Goldsborough ordered Lieutenant Selfridge of the Minnesota, to investigate the matter, and repor to him forthwith. That officer, with your correspondent then proceeded to a point on the south end of Crane was reported to have exploded. There were various methods used to sound the bottom in the locality long pole thrust in the water struck upor a hard substance, which proved to be the plates of the armor of the Merrimac. The driftwood of the wreck was examined, and the most conclusive evidence was ob-tained of the destruction of the rebel monster. This

tter was reported to the Flag Officer. At four o'clock this afternoon our fleet, consist she frigates San Jacinto and Susquehauna, the sloops Seminele and Dacotah, and the Mount Vernon, were anchored in line of battle off the city, with the fron bulldogs keeping watch over it.

Our victory was complete; the plan well executed; the heavens on Saturday night, proceeded from the de-

and the army and naval forces engaged in it deserve well

General Wool's Official Report. Washington, May 12, 1862.
The following has been received at the War Depart-

a. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:-On Friday afternoon, the 9th of May, I organized a orce to march against Norfolk. On Saturday morning the 10th of May, the troops were landed, under the direction of Colonel Crane, at Ocean View, and commenced had preceded on the direct route by the way of Tan rossroads, where I joined them and took the direction of the column. I arrived by the old road, and entered he intreachments in front of the city at twenty minute

I immediately proceeded towards Norfolk accompani by the Hon . Secretary Chase, and met a select commit tee of the Common Council of Norfolk at the limits of th city, when they surrendered the city, agreeably to the terms set forth in the resolutions of the Common Council, presented by the Mayor, W. W. Lamb, which were accented by me so far as related to the civil rights of the citizens. A copy of the resolutions has been already furnished you. I immediately took possession of the city, and appointed Brigadier General Egbert L. Viele Military Governor of Norfolk, with directions to see that the citizens were protected in all their civil rights. Soon

after I took possession of Gosport and Portsmouth.

The taking of Norfolk caused the destruction of the iron-clad steamer Merrimac, which was blown up by the rebels about five o'clock on the morning of the 11th of May, which was soon after communicated to you and ent of the United States

On the 11th I visited the Navy Yard and found all the having been set on fire by the rebels, who at the sam time partially blew up the dry dock. I also visite Craney Island, where I found thirty-nine guns of large calibre, most of which were spiked; also a large numbe of shot and shell, with about five thousand pounds of powder, all of which, with the buildings, were in good order. As far as I have been able to ascertain, we have Sewall's Point batteries, with a large number of shot and shell, as well as many other articles of value stationed at the Navy Yard, Craney Island, Sewall's Point and JOHN E. WOOL, Major General Commanding.

THE LATEST.

BALTIMORE, May 12, 1862. I left Norfolk last evening. Everything was perfectly

wreck are found floating about, and her officers and crew went to Suffolk early yesterday morning.

All the fortificati ons at Craney Island, Sewall's Point &c., are abandoned. Our fleet, led by the Monitor, went to Norfolk yester

day, and the Naugatuck returned to Old Point. The Navy Yard was almost entirely destroyed. The ship were fired on Saturday afternoon and night.

A strong Union feeling was shown at Portsmouth.

In Norfolk the people were disappointed and mortified by the abandenment of their troops. It was generally conceded there that Richmond would be taken by ou army without serious opposition, and that Virginia is

Trade with the North is greatly needed at Norfolk. General McClellan this morning is within twenty mile

Nothing definite had been heard from the Galena and reported lost.

turned to Washington last evening, after visiting Norfolk. General Wool returned to Fortress Monroe last evening As we neared Craney Island we found this imm fortress apparently abandoned, though three rebel flags the works. Captain Case, when within half a mile of the shore, ordered a shot to be fired to test the fact of evacuation. The only sign of life that the shell produced was the appearance on the shore of two negro men. A boat was immediately lowered, and through the courteous attention of the commandant I accompanied it to the shore, to participate in the ho lowering the rebel emblem and substituting the "Pride

of America" in its place, Commander (ase was the first loyal man that pressed his Toot on the soil of this treasonable stronghold. Without thought of torpedoes or infernal machines, the gallant commandant rushed to the flagstaff and halliards, and, they being in good order, the "Old Flag" was soon given to the breeze.

The forte on the Island are in four or five separate sec-

ions. They are constructed with the best engineering skill and most admirable workmanship.

The forts were left in excellent condition, as were also the extensive barracks which had accommodated during the winter a parrison of over two thousand men. Forty heavy guns were mounted in different parts of

the works on the main front of the island, the works some hading the approaches to the channel of the river Nine of these casemates were finished, in each of which were nine or ten inch Dahlgrens, and the work of erecting five more casemates was in progress at the time of be evacuation, in one of which a gun was mounted.

The fort at the head of the island was called the "cita guns. The whole number of guns mounted was thirty nine, of which two were Parrotts and a number rifled Dahlgrens. There were also about six guns in the works which had not been mounted. After spending an hour on the island we proceeded to Norfolk.

Immediately at the upper end of the island we found

of it proceeding from the sunken portions of vessels on our way up, all of which had been torn into splinters From the men found on the island we ascertained tha the Merrimae had lail during Saturday at a point nearly a mile below the position from which the fragments were observed. During the night, however, she had been brought back and run ashore. Her entire officers and crew were lazed on the island, and a slow match applied

out of reach of her. Negroes state that the officers and crew passed through the adjoining country, on the main land, about eight o'clock in the morning, to the number of two hundred. They said they were on their way to

On the line of the river leading from Craney Island t Norfolk there are not less than six heavy earthworks mounting in all about sixty-nine cannon, all of which are still in position, except those near the Naval Hospital. These are said to have been taken to Richmond during

the past week.
On the opposite bank of the river is another battery, with two or three other small works.

On all the works the rebel flag has been lowered by the fleet and the "Stars and Stripes" substituted. The amount of powder found in the magazines is esti.
mated at 5,900 pounds, and the fixed ammunition taken

can only be enumerated by the cargo. After cruising about for some time among the fleet we anded at the wharf and took a stroll through the city of

It being Sunday, of course all places of business were closed, and the city presented a most quiet aspect. The wharves were crowded with blacks, male and female and a goodly number of white working people, with their wives and children, were strolling about. stationed on the wharves and picketed through the city, while the flag of the Union floated tri-umphantly from the cupola of the Custom House. The houses throughout the city were generally closed,

specially those of the wealthier classes.

Some of the females scowled at the horrible Yankees and some almost attempted to spit upon them. But there was a subdued quiet among the middle classes, their countenances implying a desire to wait and watch for further developments

The secessionists talked boldly of the Southern confe-The secessions taked boddy of the Souncer Coher deracy, declaring their intention to receive nothing but Confederate money, and saying they would have nothing to do with Lincoln shinplasters. They were fully conf-dent that in twenty days Norfolk would be repossessed and the Yankees driven out.

The President laid off in the steamer Ba

about an hour, in front of the city, and then steamed back to the fortress. Secretary Chase returned with him, while Secretary Stanton remained until a late hour consultation with the military Governor, General

Viele, and General Wool. True to the spirit of secession, the fire, as I anticipated n Saturday, and which threw a broad red giare across

struction of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, which was done by order of the rebel commandant, scarcely anyth being left but tall black walls and tall chimneys. Ex the immense stone dry dock was seriously damaged, and it is said the engine and pump belonging to it we

Norfolk Before Its Capture Late Norfolk papers have been received; but they con-tain no news of special importance in relation to the conlition of things in that city further than what we have

THE PROPERTY OF CITIZENS TO BE PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE REBEL LEADERS—PEREMPTORY ORDER.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, May 7.]
District of Norfolk, May 7, 1862.
All cotton, tobacco, spirits of turpentine and oil, in this district, will be sent to such point as the ruilroad agent may direct, by five o'clock to-day, and a return made of the same, so that transportation may be immediately secured.

Those articles not so delivered will be confiscated, and parties who have concealed them or conniced at their convey-ance to any secret place of deposit will be arrested and sum-marily punished. W. A. PARIAM, Provost Marshal. TRYING TO KEEP THEIR SPIRMS UP UNDER SERIOUS

What a rebel citizen of Norfolk can want with the work mentioned below, at this particular time, passes our comprehension. If a joke was intended, however, it

[From the Norfolk Day Book, May 7.]

[From the Norfolk Day Book, May 7.]

A DESERVED CONFILMENT.

Our esteemed friend, logan Horst, Eag., was made the recipient yesterday of a handsome present, in the shape of two splendidly bound and richly ombellished volumes, bearing the title, "Burton's Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor." These books were the offering of Francis Marion Bates, Esq., the crudite scholar, polished gentleman and fearless soldier, who presented them in a neat and appropriate address, which was suitably responded to by Mr. Hurst.

W. C. Tarrant has been exhibiting a "Grand Dioramic Exhibition of the Russian War" in Norfolk. His adver tisement in the Day Book is prefaced with the following ntended to tickle the rebel ear:-

The same advertisement announces:-

None should lose an opportunity of witnessing those excellent illustrations, in which the haughty ambition of a powerful autocrat was crushed, and note the cost. If the "powerful autocrat" refers to President Lincoln. t is needless to say that the italicised portion is hardly sorne out by the history of the times, especially in Norfolk and vicinity.

TERRIBLE FIRE ON LONG ISLAND.

Over Sixty Thousand Square Acres of Wood Burned Over.

TWENTY OR THIRTY HOUSES DESTROYED.

Serious Loss of Cows. Sheep, Swine, Horses and Other Cattle,

One of the most destructive fires that ever visited Long Island has been raging for the past four days, and has destroyed a large amount of property. The fire broke out near Stony Brook on Friday last, and was caused by the burning off of a lot on the farm of Mr. Joel

It appears Mr. Smith had ploughed round the lot severa times for the purpose of preventing the flames from reaching the woods, which were but a short distance off. The high winds of Friday evening, however, blew some sparks from the burning lot into the adjacent woods, yesterday afternoon, destroying everything before its from Smithtown branch to Coram from Coram to Yap ank, from Yaphank to Bellport, and from Bellport to Riverhead. It is also rumored that the village of Fireplace s completely burned down, and that the greater portion f Patchogue had also fallen a victim to the flames. The destruction of timber is immense. It is said that not ess than forty miles of woods have been burned to the ground. We understand that many families have been left houseless and penniless by this conflagration. Th testruction of property is estimated by some at about

we millions of dollars.

The inhabitants turned out and worked incessarily until last evening, when the wind lulied, and they gained the mastery. About the same time another fire broke woods a short distance east and north of Farmingdale, which extended to Islip, coverof ten miles in length and four miles in width, destroying everything in the way of its wild march, including the homes and stock of the working class, also horses, cattle, pigs, fencing timber, &c. This fire was subdued after a severe battle of twenty-four hours. In both these cases some thirty or re barns, seventeen or eighteen dwelling hou and small, and much stock were consumed which several nundred thousand dollars cannot replace.

Mr. Owens of Bellport is also a heavy loser by this ire, having lost all his property, amounting to nearly one hundred thousand dollars. So rapid was the fire in its destructive course that it was with difficulty Mr Owens saved his family from its ravages.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE CONFLAGRATION. On Friday last while some men were engaged in burn ng brushwood on the land of Joel L. G. Smith, Esq., i the northern part of the town of Smithtown, in Suffoli county, the fire escaped and communicated to the adoining woods, when, owing to the high state of the wind. which was blowing from the northwest, it raged with terrific violence during that night and the following day, spreading from north to south as it increased in fury, weeping over an area of at least sixty thousand square acres,

principally in the town of Brook Haven.

At intervals, when the wind was strongest, it leaped from tree to tree, twining its forked tongues with light ning rapidity around their trunks and swaying tops, licking up beneath them the dry, parched leaves and brush like tinder, scattering them, as the wind in fitful and angry gusts whirled them high in the air, far ahead, where, falling and again fanned into flames, new fires leaped forth to add additional fury and violence to the irresistible power of the terrible monster which madly pared and thundered in the rear. With the rapidity of the race horse it sped swiftly on from hill to valley, driving before it the frightened animals, till overcome and exhausted they fell and became a prey to the destroyer.

As it swept on through the long extended line roodland which lie on either side of the main road through the island, it skirted the villages of Stony Brook, Setauket, Port Jefferson, Mount Sinai and Miller Place, on the North: New Village, Selden, Coram, Middle Island and Manorville in the middle, and Patchogue, Beil-port, Fireplace, Mastic, Moriches and Quogue on the south. It passed some little distance from the villages of the north, while in the centre it came so near as to endanger dwellings and human lives, destroying the fences around the farms, and communicating with the farm yards, would have destroyed the buildings had there not been sufficient help to promptly subdue it.

On the south side they suffered more severely than in the middle. At the village of Mastic it swept down to he shores of the Great South Bay, where many barns and other outbuildings were destroyed. At Manorville several dwellings were destroyed, and it is said that several lives were lost by those attempting to arrest its progress and save their property.

There can be no doubt that large numbers of cattle and tens of thousands of cords of wood, pfled up in the

On Saturday, with a change of the wind, it sweps Islip, and destroyed a large amount of property in that town. The trains on the Long Island Railroad were delayed and stopped on account of the intense heat. dense smoke and suffocating atmosphere which enveloped them; and on either side of the read, as far as the eye could extend, nothing could be seen but the parched and blackened trees and the charred, smoking and smoulder ing remains of immense piles of cordwood, which, in many instances, constitutes the principal source of income to those who are thus suddenly stripped of their

on the island, penetrating every nook and corner, as if some huge volcane had suddenly burst forth in its fury, the blackened forests and smouldering remains of wood representing the furious current of the molten lava as it roiled coward from its throbbing sides. The mur.

moon, the widespread and blackened forests, all tend to

SPECIAL REPORTS TO THE HERALD. GREENPORT, L. I., May 12, 1862. Extensive conflagrations have been raging in the wood west of Riverhead, L. I., during the past week, burning over large tracts of land, consuming many houses, barns and other outbuildings, and destroying a large amount of property. The extremely dry weather and high winds of the past fortnight caused the woods to become very inflammable, and when the fire kindled (said to be from burning (brush) it spread with uncontrollable rapidity

The express train on the Long Island Railroad, of Satur day afternoon, did not reach Greenport till near two o'clock on Sunday morning, being compelled by the near ness of the fire on both sides of the track to wait some hours for its subsidence. The freight train on the same day was actually forced to back some four miles to Yaphank, and the conductor was momentarily in dread lest the train should be enveloped in the flames, which travelled along the tree tops at an almost equal rate of

The total loss cannot be known at present, but is estimated at a very high figure.

PORT JEFFERSON, May 12, 1862. A severe fire has been raging in this vicinity, covering an area of thirty miles long and over five miles wide caused by burning new ground at Mill's Pond, Smith-town, and has extended from there through the woods as far east as Riverhead, so far as I can learn, burning at \$300,000 to \$500,000.

SOUTH HAVEN, L. I., May 11, 1862. The town of Brookhaven, Suffolk county, is entirely burned over—that is, the wooded part of it. The loss of buildings and property is terrible. At the Manor six-teen barns and three dwellings, and between Moriches and Bellport, including Mastic, twenty-four buildings mostly barns, are burned. Thousands of cords of cord wood in the woods are burned, and the fire at this time s still burning

NAMES OF THE SUFFERERS. We give below a list of the names of those who have uffered by this confiagration, as far as we have been

able to ascertain, up to date. Henry Osborn, outbuildings. Captain Sweeney, outbuildings. Alfred Brown, outbuildings. Charles Emmons, outbuildings Gaptain Sweeney, outbuildings.
Alfred Brown, outbuildings.
Alfred Brown, outbuildings.
B. Gildersleeve, barn.
Joel Hawkins, barn.
Fire Place school house.
George Ruland, barn.
Nathaniel Hawkins, house.
D. T. Hawkins, shed and granary.
B. T. Hawkins, barn and two hogs.
Mrs. T. Smith, house and a lot lumber.
Wm. S. Robertson, outbuildings, forty tons hay, four-teen head of cattle.
H. Nicols, outbuildings.
Mastic, timber all burned.
E. T. Smith, 4,000 acres timber burned.
John Hallocks, house and contents.
Captain John Felly, barn.
Captain John Felly, in the part of the service of the ser

timber in Brookhaven town.

Alice Strong, Messrs. Hienes, Henry Nostrand, Jared Barton, and Tim Berry, lost their extensive premises.

THE MISSISSIPPI NAVAL TRIUMPH. Victory near Fort Wright.

CAIRO, May 11, 1862. A desperate naval battle took place near Fort Wright early yesterday morning. The rebel gunboats, eight in number, attacked the federal fleet at their moorings. The engagement lasted one hour and twenty minutes. The new rebel iron-clad boat Mallory was run down by the St. Louis and sunk. Two rebel boats were blown up by the explosion of our shells in their magazines. The

Our fleet came out of action unburt. Every boat i ow reported ready for duty.

Captain Stembel of the Cincinnati, was wounded by a

nusket ball in the shoulder. Two other slight casual ties occurred on our side. The enemy's loss is very large-probably three or four hundred killed and

wounded, the majority killed.

The Union fleet was commanded by Captain Davis, the new fleet captain, Commodore Foote having gone home on a sick leave. The Union boats engaged were the wooden boat Conestoga. The rebel ram Louisiana attempted to run the Cincinnati down, but was repulsed The rebel battery Mallory attempted the same game, and was herself sunk by the St. Louis. The rebel fleet was commanded by Hollins.

The desperation of the rebel cause in the Mississippi culminated yesterday in an attack on the flotilla. Early on Saturday morning eight of their gunboat came round the point above the fort and boldly attacked our fleet.

The Cincinnati, which was stationed at the point where the rebels came up to on Friday, did not attract them until the freet had passed above her.

As soon as she was seen a simultaneous attack from the whole of their gunboats was made upon her, with but little effect, as the guns were poorly aimed.

The Cincinnati in the mean time had hauled into the

stream, when an iron-clad ram, supposed to be the Mallory, advanced in the face of the continued broadside from the former, until within forty yards, and bein a faster sailer, succeeded in mooring be tween the Cincinnati and their right when men appeared upon her decks, preparing to board by throwing hot water from the steam batteries of the had arrived on the scene of action and engaged the rebe

The Mallory , undaunted by her failrure, crowded on a full head of steam and came toward the Cincinnati, ov lently intending to run her down. Captain Stembel, in command of the latter, waited

until the rebel monster was within twenty yards, when e sent a broadside into her from his Parrott guns which did tearful execution. it was impossible for the gunners of the Cincinnati to

swab out the guns, and it was only by bringing the steam batteries to bear upon her again that the Mallory was compelled to haul off. Captain Sternbell shot her pilot with his revolver, and

was himself wounded by a pistol shot fired by the pilot's mate of the Mallory. While the engagement between the Mallory and the

Cincinnati was in progress our shots exploded the boilers of one of the rebel gunboats and set fire to another, burnmg her to the water's edge The air was very heavy, and under cover of the dens

smoke which hung over the river the rebel fleet retired but were pursued until they gained shelter under the guns of Fort Wright, None of our boats were injured except the Cincinnati.
The damage to her is so slight that she can be repaired
in twenty-four hours. Four men were wounded on her,
including the master's mate. No other casualties are

mentioned. When the smoke cleared away, a broadside from the flagship Benton was sent after the Mallory, and shortly after she was seen to careen and went down with all on board.

The Siege of Fort Wright.

Cairo, May 12, 1862. The steamer Skylark has just arrived from the feet with nothing but rumors in regard to the navai battle of Saturday. When the Skylark left a furious cannonading as heard in the direction of the fort, which was plainly distinguished till after the steamer passed Tiptonville. It is expected the next news will be the occupation by the federals of the bluffs and the evacuation of the fort. The Rebel Guerillas in Western Ken-

LOUISVILLE, May 11, 1862. One hundred and forty of Morgan's cavalry, at noon o-day, captured forty-cight freight and four pass cars, and two locomotives, at Cave City, Ky. Morgan supposed the train would contain 280 cavalry prisoners bound northward. The operator at Cave City, however gave notice of these facts to Bowling Green, and stopped the upward train.

Among the captured federals were Majors Helveti and Coffee, both of Welford's cavalry, and one other federa officer and three or four soldiers. The rebels burned al the above cars except two and the locomotive which brought the passengers back to Louisville. PADUCAH, Ky., May 12, 1862.

route for Pittsburg Landing. Two thousand cavalry started from this post Saturday on an expedition to ac in conjunction with the military forces from Hickman in pursuit of the rebel cavalry that has been over ky atmosphere, the blood red appearance of the you and running Western Kentucky and Tennessee recently.

THE IMPENDING BATTLE AT CORINTH

Beauregard's Attack on Halleck's Vanguard.

What the Rebels Say of the Coming Conflict.

THEIR STRENGTH, HOPES AND FEARS. BEAUREGARD'S ADDRESS TO HIS TROOPS, &c.,

General Pope's Bulletin. Physicurg Landing, May 11, 1862.
The following has just been received at the headquarters of the Army of the Mississippi:-

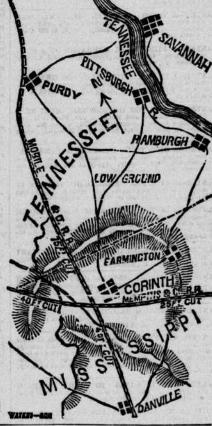
NEAR FARMINGTON, May 9-P. M. To Major General Halleck:—
The enemy, twenty thousand strong, drove in our pickets beyond Farmington, and advanced upon the brigade occupying the further side of the creek, in front of The brigade held on for five hours, until, finding them heavily pressed in front and on the flank, and that I could not sustain them without passing the creek with my whole force, which would have been con trary to your orders, and would have drawn on a general engagement, I withdrew them to this side in good order. The conduct of the troops was excellent, and the with-

drawal was made by them very reluctantly. The enemy made a demonstration to cross, but aban doned the movement. Our loss is considerable, though cannot yet tell how great. The enemy, being much exposed, suffered severely, one of his batteries being completely disabled and his infantry line having been dr back several times. My command are eager for the ad-JOHN POPE, Major General. Vance.

Despatch from General Halleck.

MONTEREY, Tenn., May 10, 1862. To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:-The enemy yesterday attacked General Pope's outpost near Farmington, and drove it back on his main line, which was in position to receive an attack; but the enemy, after a sharp skirmish in front, retreated to Corinth. serters this morning report heavy losses. General Pope's loss is not yet ascertained.

The Strategical Position of Farmington.



Farmington is five miles northwest of Corinth. The only forces engaged were Plummer's and Palmer's

The weather is warm and pleasant. All is quiet in front, the enemy having retired.

earling dealer MONTEREY, May 10, 1862. Deserters from the Louisiana regiment, who were in of the rebels was 55,000 strong, under Bragg, Van Dorn, Hardee and Price, with thirty pieces of artillery. Their purpose was to overwhelm and drive our left wing into the Tennessee river. Their loss was very heavy, both in officers and men. Our loss was thirty killed and about

All is quiet in front. The weather is pleasant, and our army is pushing ahead slowly.

Carno, May 11, 1862. The steamers Courier and City of Alton arrived this afternoon from Pittsburg Landing, with news to noon of Saturday, up to which time no general engagement had taken pisce. On Thursday, the 2d, a batta Seventh Illinois cavalry, under command of Major Ap-plington, accompanied General Paine from Farmington on

When about two miles out the scouts, who had been ent in advance, came back and reported a force of rebe nfantry in ambush in the woods on both sides of the road eading from Farmington to Corinth.

the purpose of ascertaining the rebel strength, and were surrounded, but cut their way through the rebels, who had formed on the road, and made their way back to camp, bringing off the body of a Major who was killed.

lost forty-nine killed, wounded and missing, of whom a Lieutenant Colonel and Captain were killed. On Friday the rebel General Bragg's division attacked General Paine's division, in position two miles beyond

A deserter who came in subsequently says the rebels

Farmington. A sharp engagement followed, our men the enemy, who were repulsed with great slaughter Large reinforcements of rebels having arrived, our troops returned to Farmington.

We lost nearly 200 in killed, wounded and missing. No

CHICAGO, May 12, 1862.

The steamer Meteor, from Pittsburg Landing Sunday norning, has arrived here. There had been no genera engagement, although the situation of the two armies is such more threatening than at any previous time. There had been several severe skirmishes, which,

without producing any change, served to show the inten tion of the contesting forces. It was definitely ascertained that, so far from the reports of evacuation being true, the enemy is strengthen ing all his defences for the defeat of our army. Instead

abandoning his intreachments, an innumerable number

of negroes were at work felling trees, forming abattis and It is now known that Gen. Powell reached Corinth with an army of 30,000 men. It can no longer be a matter of doubt that Beauregard is preparing his army for desperate struggle. Our reconnecting parties invarimeet the enemy, go where they will, and on hills.

in the woods and along the roads the rebels seem presen

n overpowering strength. Preparations for battle are being made on a grand scale. Roads are cut through the woods to facilitate the movements of the different divisions. Siege guns are mounted in great numbers, and nothing is wanting on

[Telegram to the Chicage Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 9, 1862. The steamer Champion arrived this aftern The steamer Champion arrived this afternoon from Pittsburg Landing. When the Champion left a battle was expected momentarily, and the Quartermaster of General Halleck's staff had sent forward one hundred and ifty ambulances to remove the expected wounded.

General Halleck has retained all mail matter for this

On Wednesday an intelligent German engineer, for

merly a resident of New York, impressed into the rebel army a year ago, while on a visit to his relatives South, descrited and came into our lines with an exact and com-prehensive plan of the enemy's fortifications at Corinth giving details of their construction and the position of every gun in the works. General Halleck places great

The steamer City of Alton was chartered by the State to take off the sick of Illinois, and was partly loaded; but after the intelligence of the expected fight the sick were removed, and the steamer removed at the landing to receive the wounded. We were within two miles of

Major Slemmer, United States Army, formerly Lieu-tenant Slemmer, of Fort Pickens fame, arrived at Cairc yesterday, and leaves this evening on the Meteor for Pittsburg Landing, to assume command of a regiment of

The Rebel Accounts.

[From the Richmond Inquirer, May 5.] CORINTH, Miss., May 3, 1862. A gentleman from Tennessee river reports that General Kirby Smith has defeated General Mitchell and retaken Huntsville.

Scouts just in report that skirmishing took place about wo o'clock this morning between ours and the enemy's pickets on the Farmington road, four miles from orinth. Our centre fronts on Monterey road. Ge Hardes sleft Farmington on the right. The enemy, in

Five o'clock-heavy and rapid firing of artillery on our right. The enemy have just commenced with General Hardee, and our forces are firing continually, brisk and incessant. The overture to battle has com Seneral Beauregard will be on the field. To-morrow grand battle will proceed.

The following address has just been issued to our roops, who are confident of victory:-

HEADCARTERS OF THE FORCES AT CORNING, MISS. MAY 2, 1862.

SOLDIERS OF SEHOH AND ELEBORN—We are about to meet once mere, in the shock of battle, the invaders of our soil, the despoiler of our homes, the disturbers of our family ties, face to face, hand to hand. We are to decide whether we are to be freemen or vile slaves of these who are free only in name, and who but yesterday were vacquished, although in largely superior numbers, in their own encampments, on the ever memorable field of Shiloh. Let the impending battle decide our fate, and add a more illustrious page to the history of our revolution—one to which our children will point with noble pride, saying, "Our fathers were at the battle of Corinth." I congratulate you on your timely junction. ble pride, saying, "Our fathers were at the battle of Corinth." I congratulate you on your timely junction. With your mingled banners, for the first time during this war, we shall meet our foe in strength that should give ms victory. Soldiers, can the nesult be doubtful? Shall we not drive back into Termessee the presumptuous mercenaries collected for our subjugation? One more manly effort, and, trusting in God and the justness of our cause, we shall recover more than we have lately lost. Let the sound of our victorious guns be re-echeed by those of the army of Virginia on the historic battle field of Yorktown.

lost. Let the sound of our victorious gate historic battle by those of the army of Virginia on the historic battle field of Yorktown.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

J. M. Orsy, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The enemy's advance consisted of about 3,000 infantations of the second of try, with cavalry and artillery. The skirmish comced at Seven Mile Creek; near Farmington. Briga dier General Marmaduke's brigade was engaged, supported by Capt. Sweet's Minsissippi battery. They main-tained their position with great gallantry against the heavy shelling of the enemy for three-quarters of an hour, when our forces fell back. The enemy had six pieces of artillery and heavy siege guns. Heavy volleys

of musketry were fired on both sides.

Private J. B. Donelly, only sixteen years old, of Capt. Graddy's Alabama cavalry, captured Lieutenant Colonel Adams, of Missouri Volunteers. A Yankee Major and civilities" lasted a little over an hour. The enemy's main body consists of five divisions, on the Purdy, M terey, Hamburg and Farmington roads. They have not yet advanced. Many poor families were driven in by

he attack from their (From the Charleston Mercury, May 5.] Recruits have been pouring in to General Beauregard, who fully possesses the hearts and the confidence of the Western people. To the extent of capacity of arming them, it is supposed he will have men. It is believed in New Orleans that his army numbers one hundred and twenty thousand, but many are sick from limestone water. There s a feeling of perfect certainty of defeating Buell and Halleck in a signal manner. Corinth is far enough from the gunboats to give opportunity for capturing or destroying them. Hence it has been selected as the battle

field. General and troops are alike confident.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, May 7.] AUGUSTA, May 5, 1892.

despatches from Corinth, dated May 3, which say that the enemy advanced this afternoon with an infantry force of several thousand. They were engaged by Gon. Marmaduke's brigade, out on picket duty. The skirmishing commenced about two o'clock. The

about an hour, when we retired from the sce fight-Farmington, four and a half miles from Corinth.

now occupied by the federals.

Our loss is 20 killed and 100 wounded. That of the en-

(From the Savannah Republican, May 8.1 CORINTH, May 4—10 A. M.

The two grand armies now stand front to front, separated only by a space of four or five miles. The confedeponed beyond to-morrow. The enemy will be bedly taken in as to our strength. With Van Dorn we will have housand men. The weather is cloudy, but without rain-

We captured two federal officers a colonel and major. FIVE O'CLOCK P. M.

The skirmishing was very heavy yesterday; the con-

All quiet here; both armies maintain threate [From the Atlanta Confederacy, May 4.] Indications point strongly to a battle coming off at Corinth at an early day, which for magnitude of the forces engaged will eclipse any that ever transpired in America. Our judgment is that the Yankees have nearly one hundred and fifty thousand men. Beauregard is well nigh flanked on all sides. He has an immense army, but not so large as the enemy. It were idle to conceal th that we have some fears for the result. There is such a thing as being utterly overwhelmed with numbers, against which we can provide no remedy. If Souther valor and able generalship can win a victory, Beauregard and his army will win it. A defeat at that point we be a severe blow, particularly as we see no way for

which he is not wanted, for we want his army to go to Nashville and Louisville. But though such a defeat would be painful and severe we can endure it. We can endure the loss of Beauregard's and Johnston's armies, and then secure our indesendence. If our day of triumph don't come sconer, it vill come when the Yankees venture into our interior and attempt to subjugate and hold under subjection our people at their homes. If not before, Yankee temerity will then have overstepped the bounds of safety and

esca; e except falling towards Mobile-a direction in

THE ARMY AT CORINTH. (From the Columbus Sun, May 3.1

We had an interview last evening with Col. A. W. Starke, of Alabama, who has just returned from Corinth. Mississippi. He reports that our army has suffered much from sickness, but there are about 75,000 effective fighting men, and reinforcements are constantly coming in. Generals Price and Van Dorn were there with their veterans of the Missouri campaign, whom he represents to be the finest looking body of men he ever saw. The enemy are sup. posed to have about 120,000 men, and had advan three mlies on our front from their former position. Our officers and men are confident and sanguine of whipping the enemy in the next fight, particularly if we are first attacked.

attacked.

From what Col. Starke says of the reported movement of one of our Generals with a body of men towards Tuscumbia and Decatur, we place confidence in the truth of the despatch published this morning, that we have retaken Tuscumbia and Decatur. The belief was general, and, we trut, is well founded, that the enemy will be driven from the Tennessee.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPERME COURT—CRECUT.—Part 1.—Nos. 1432, 145, 1796, 1789, 1798, 814, 305, 499, 502, 503, 1885, 1920, 1924, 2050, 1809, 1977, 1988, 1994, 2002, 2016.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1.—Nos. 967, 685, 410, 979, 245, 1078, 105, 715, 1041, 1003, 614, 1085, 1085, 1089, 724, 1278, 085, 108, 1089, 724, 1278, 2078, 1078, 1079, 961, 685, 1047, 999, 678, 810, 1814, 591, 970, 961, 685, 1047, 999, 678, 810, 133, 1969, 1917, 1073, 1077, 1079, 1981, Part 2.—Nos. 3498, 810, 1382, 1740, 3194, 1852, 1864, 1806, 1900, 1902, 1904, 3618, 1034, 294, 1118, 976, 1848, Part 3.—Nos. 1823, 1375, 1873, 1821, 1331, 1977, 1989, 1991, 1995, 1999, 2001, 2003, Part 4.—Nos. 705, 488, 2250, 2038, 2040, 2042, 2044, 2048, 2069, 2052, 2058, 2066, 2060.

Fire in Philadelphia.

A schooler at the Christian street wharf, lades with petroleum, caught fire to-night by an explosion of one of the barrols, and burned to the water's edge. The flames communicated to the rigging of several larger vessels at the same wharf, but were extinguished. The ship Grey Eagle was damaged considerably.